

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic  
despatches must be addressed New York  
Herald.

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—The Ballet Panto-  
me of HURRY DUFFY.RODIN'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth  
avenue.—ERODE ADRIEN.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 11th st. and Broadway.—  
FORTUNIO AND HIS GIFTED SERVANTS.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth  
street.—THE LONG STRIKE.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—  
ARTICLE 47.WOODS' MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—  
OUR COLORED BROTHERS.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE BOTTLE—CALI-  
FORNIA; OR, THE HEATHEN CHINA.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—Chicago Be-  
fore the Fire, During the Fire and After the Fire.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner  
6th av.—ENGLISH OPERA—MARITANA.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—  
THE NAUTIC QUEEN.SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTER HALL, 555 Broadway.—  
SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTER HALL, Matinee at 2.CHICKERING HALL, No. 11 East Fourteenth street.—  
SOME MUSIC.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—GARDEN INSTRUMENTAL  
CONCERT.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, June 6, 1872.

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## An Important Invention.

A new and highly important application has recently been made of electricity for the purpose of measuring temperatures. The apparatus designed for it is the work of Mr. Siemens, F. R. S. By means of it the inventor was enabled to tell, in the testing cabin of a cable ship, the increasing temperature of the interior of the mass cable in the hold, and to prove that it was in danger of destruction through spontaneous generation of heat. But this is only one of many uses to which it can be put. It has been already used in the most delicate operations of the blast furnace, and also for meteorological observations at very elevated points. It will, no doubt, also prove admirably adapted to the difficult thermometric observations in the deep sea, and it is, therefore, to be welcomed as a valuable ally of science. It has been said by a distinguished meteorologist that the invention of the barometer has led to the discovery of a new world of knowledge, and this remark is eminently true of any instrument which will enable physicists to explore the deep sea and detect its various thermal and boreal currents, and also to test the temperature of the atmosphere at considerable elevations. Of the upper surface of the aerial ocean we know less than of the profoundest stratum of the aqueous ocean, and until these mysteries are solved we cannot arrive at the physical mechanism of these two grand constituents of our globe. England is now fitting out a vessel to convey a party of scientists on a four years' cruise of submarine exploration and surveys, and no doubt the modern instrumental contrivances for such surveys will prove of as great value in studying ocean physics as the spectroscopic has proved in the study of solar phenomena.

All the difficulties heretofore experienced with deep sea thermometers seem to be overcome in the new instrument contrived by Mr. Siemens.

THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF IRELAND was formally opened in Dublin yesterday by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. The ceremonial was of a very imposing character and performed in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators. The undertaking promises to be a great success, as will be seen by the reports which we append to our cable news telegram from Dublin.

THE ITALIAN PEOPLE are suffering from the effects of a disastrous visitation caused by a sudden inundation of the water of the River Po. The desolation is widespread and the suffering extreme. Forty thousand persons have been made homeless. This condition of affairs will tend to impress the mind of Christendom still more forcibly with the idea that the Italians are being specially chastised from on High just now for some offence.

## The Washington Treaty in the House of Lords—The Speech of Earl Russell.

In the HERALD of yesterday we printed, somewhat in *extenso*, the principal speeches delivered in the House of Lords on the occasion of the debate which took place on Tuesday evening on the Washington Treaty. Our readers have had time to digest the speeches and arrive at their own conclusions. Of course, we have arrived at ours; and we have no hesitation in saying that the debate in the British House of Lords has begotten a feeling which is general all over the Union—a feeling which amounts to this—that the Washington Treaty should be abandoned, and abandoned at once. At last the snobbish spirit of the British aristocracy has found expression, and, as our course has been made clear, our action should be decisive.

We have but little cause of complaint with the Gladstone Ministry. From first to last it seems to have been the desire of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Granville and the others to make an end of the Anglo-American trouble. It was a most desirable thing to accomplish; it was a gigantic work to undertake; and the carrying out satisfactorily the principles of the Washington Treaty, and the securing thereby of the amicable relations of the two great English-speaking peoples, would have secured for the Gladstone administration undying fame. We dare not say, however, that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville, with their associates in power, have absolutely done the thing which was right. The opposition has been strong; it has also been vigilant and determined, and it is not wonderful that men now in power, and above all things anxious to retain that power, should be fearful of making a slip. The love of place and power has damaged and made crooked a policy originally noble and well intentioned. The Tories, however, led by Mr. Disraeli, have been less offensive than certain disappointed Whigs. Mr. Horsman in the House of Commons and Earl Russell in the House of Lords, both of them liberals, both of them particular matter more annoyed the British government than the entire ranks of Toryism. In comparison with Earl Russell Lord Stanley and Lord Salisbury have been mild, and in comparison with Mr. Horsman and Mr. Bonville Mr. Disraeli has been lenient. Some headism finds a place in England quite as much as in America, and it will not be at all wonderful if the soreheads make necessary the abandonment of the Washington Treaty and accomplish the ruin of the Gladstone Ministry.

In these things, however, we are but little interested. Whether the British people wish or do not wish Mr. Gladstone to rule over them is no affair of ours. Mr. Disraeli, at the head of affairs in Great Britain, might be as useful to us as Mr. Gladstone. Aside altogether from the character and disposition of political parties we must look facts in the face; and, looking facts in the face, we have no choice but to regard as of prime importance, in this international question, the debate which took place in the House of Lords on the night of Tuesday last and the feeling, apparently national, which that debate elicited. We had not forgotten the remarks made by Earl Russell on a former occasion, when he spoke of us as a nation of pickpockets and swindlers. That was bad enough, certainly, and sufficient to justify President Grant to put down his foot and say—"Enough; pickpockets and gentlemen cannot do business together." The offence committed by Earl Russell on that occasion, bad as it was, was slight in comparison with the offence which he committed on Tuesday last, when he said—"The nation must show, as it has before, that it is jealous of the honor of the British Crown. It must treat the United States as it treated them in the Trent case." The Trent case! The Trent case! Was ever insolence so magnificent? Was ever insolence so offensive? A slap in the face Earl Russell intended. A slap in the face Earl Russell certainly gave. We know Lord John Russell. We know his antecedents. It is the misfortune of Earl Russell that he cannot forget that his father was Duke of Bedford; that he himself was author of the first English Reform bill; that he has been Prime Minister of Great Britain; that he was at one time Foreign Secretary; that for thirty years he was one of the recognized leaders of the Whig party, and that in the most powerful liberal administration which Great Britain has ever known he has not been deemed worthy of a place. Than Earl Russell there is no such old fogey in England. He is one of the English statesmen who has refused to learn and benefit by experience. It has ever been his belief that the Reform bill of 1832 was a perfect work and that all further reform was revolutionary. "Finality John" was once a familiar name. The world moves on, but octogenarian John remains what he was forty years ago, his sole occupation being to mourn over the degenerate times which he has lived to see. For this man's opinion, for this man's abuse, we care nothing; but to the cheers which, according to the report, followed his offensive and insolent allusion to the Trent affair we cannot afford to be indifferent. It was a most indelicate allusion, and the cheers which it called forth reflect anything but credit on the members of the upper house of the British Parliament. We can afford to overlook Lord John, but we cannot overlook or lightly esteem the fact that the sentiments expressed by His Lordship are largely shared by the aristocracy of England. As we have said already, if the debate of Tuesday last should prove the ruin of the Gladstone Ministry it will be no affair of ours; but we can no longer refuse to admit that the eyes of our government should be opened, and that action on our part should be worthy of ourselves and equal to the occasion.

What should our government now do? The question is not difficult to answer. Let Secretary Fish declare at once that we have done all we can do in the direction of making an amicable settlement of all outstanding difficulties possible. Let President Grant reveal some of his old pluck and put down his foot as he was wont to do in days of old. Why should we court England and keep coaxing her to settle this question? What have we to gain by the carrying out of the Washington Treaty which we cannot gain by a dignified and patient policy of delay? If England can wait, surely we can wait. Delay, which can hardly be a gain to England, cannot fail to be a gain to us. England can do us no harm. The settlement of this treaty will not make us one penny the richer; its failure will not make us one penny

the poorer. The Trent affair, so offensively brought up by our English cousins, reminds us of our humiliation and of England's unkindness. Our opportunity will come; it must come; and until it comes we can afford to wait. No more such imperious demands as those which compelled us to deliver up Mason and Shidell can ever be made to us—at least no such demands will ever be complied with. If the British government will not peacefully and heartily grant us compensation for the wrongs we endured at her hands we know where compensation is to be found, and we know quite as well how to obtain it. The New Dominion is not far off, and in spite of its high-sounding name, we have but to stretch forth our hands to make the New Dominion our own. The non-fulfilment of the treaty is, in many respects, most desirable; and now that the opportunity for honorably breaking off negotiations is almost forced upon us President Grant cannot do a wiser thing, cannot better consult his own interests or the interests of the American people, than to notify the British government that, as the Washington Treaty promises to give satisfaction neither to Great Britain nor to the United States, he has decided to break off all further negotiations and to regard the treaty as a dead letter. This is the course we feel compelled to advise, and it is the only course which, so far as we can now see, is compatible with the dignity of the nation. We have done our best to conciliate and we have failed. Let us now retire. When England grows wiser and chooses to resume negotiations in a more friendly spirit we shall not be unwilling in a similar spirit to listen to her proposals. Meanwhile the treaty should be abandoned.

## The Philadelphia Convention—The Organization—The Enthusiasm for Grant—The Work to Be Finished To-day.

The proceedings in the organization of the Philadelphia Convention yesterday are mainly interesting as developing the overwhelming enthusiasm which prevails in that body for General Grant. The speech of Morton McMichael, on taking the chair as the temporary President, seems to have fired the assemblage as by a sort of spontaneous combustion. It was a speech admirably adapted to the occasion. His hits at the party of the Cincinnati Convention and at the democratic party were particularly successful in bringing down the house. He described, amid great applause, "the malcontents who recently met at Cincinnati" as "without a constituency," and "the democrats, who are soon to meet at Baltimore," as a party "without a principle;" that "the former, having no motive in common but personal disappointment, attempted a fusion of repelling elements, which has resulted in explosion;" referring, no doubt, to the bolting free-traders; and that the democrats, "degraded from the high estate they once occupied, propose an abandonment of their identity, which means death," while the republican party, based upon principles, "is founded as the rock, as broad and general as the casing air." But it appears that when Mr. McMichael said of General Grant that at this moment "he enjoys more of the confidence of his countrymen, and is believed by them to be honest, truer and a better man than any of his detractors," there was the greatest cheering and throwing up of hats and handkerchiefs.

In the same enthusiastic spirit were received the hearty endorsements of General Grant by General Logan and the venerable Gerrit Smith. It is thus evident that when the Convention proceeds to the choice of its Presidential ticket to-day General Grant will be re-nominated by acclamation. There was, however, a dissenting voice in the tabernacle; but it has been withdrawn. Governor Pierpont, of West Virginia, in a parting speech to the delegation from that State, said he had come to this Convention with the hope that there was still an opening for an acceptable Presidential candidate; but as it was now evident that this hoping was against hope, that this was a meeting to obey the demands of an arrogant power, he would withdraw and give his support to Horace Greeley. What a strange infatuation was that of Governor Pierpont which carried him to Philadelphia with the hope of securing a more acceptable candidate from this Convention than General Grant! And what an extraordinary idea is that of "obeying the demands of an arrogant power" in the renomination of the modest and unpretending man of the White House!

It is enough, however, that the renomination of Grant, with the first manifestations of the meeting on the subject, was impressed upon the mind of Governor Pierpont as a fixed fact. The only doubt is upon the Vice Presidency. For this distinction there is a sharp contest between the present incumbent, Schuyler Colfax, and Henry Wilson, Senator from Massachusetts, with the odds apparently in favor of Wilson. He is a man of great general popularity. He is a prime favorite with the Southern blacks; the workmen of New York, in a late mass meeting at Cooper Institute, proclaimed their intention to support that party for the Presidency which will nominate Henry Wilson for the Vice Presidency; and, moreover, whatever mischief Mr. Sumner may have done, or may otherwise do, or attempt to do, in Massachusetts and New England against Grant, will be neutralized by Wilson's nomination for the Vice Presidency on the administration ticket. From yesterday's developments in the Convention we think it highly probable that these suggested advantages of Wilson will give him the victory over Colfax. But as within a few hours all doubts will be settled upon this point by the action of the Convention we dismiss for the present any further speculations or remarks upon the subject.

## The Streets and the New Street Cleaning Bureau.

Arrangements are not yet completed for the commencement of operations under the new law which gives the control of the street cleaning business to the Police Commissioners. What will be done with the present contract is not yet decided; but it appears certain that at an early day the new bureau, under Police Captain Thorne, will take the work in hand. Now, we have repeatedly complained of the manner in which work was done, or rather left undone, under the old system; and, while we wish to give every encouragement to the new brooms, we shall keep a vigilant watch for negligence or shortcomings. With a department having no sinecures and supervised in its various divisions by

active and intelligent men, the work should be carried on with comfort and safety to the city's health. The summer solstice should find New York city perfectly clean and with a system, if not perfect in every detail, at least thoroughly efficient and laboring towards perfection. There should, therefore, be no delay in at once urging forward the cleansing of our neglected thoroughfares. It seemed during the hot summer months of last year as though nothing but a merciful Providence stood between us and a fearful epidemic. We do not wish to have that experience repeated this year. The unsightly piles of garbage left to poison the atmosphere under the disintegrating influence of a summer sun must afford no temptation to the horrible diseases which ask just such breeding places. The heaps of builders' refuse, which are left all the year round to make the streets impassable with mud when it rains and to choke our parched throats with calcareous dust when an occasional delicious breeze comes to temper the heat of the day, should no longer be tolerated. A strong measure of hopefulness will be derived from the fact that orders will be issued to the patrolmen to arrest all persons throwing ashes and house refuse in the streets. This will form a capital supplement to an efficient broom and shovel brigade. The extreme usefulness of this power will be better learned from the fact that the poor themselves contribute greatly to the filth of the poorer and more crowded localities. Shiftlessness and slovenliness induce them to empty their ash barrels and garbage into the streets, heedless and often ignorant of the malarious reckoning they are rolling up against their very lives.

## American Jockey Club—Second Day of the Spring Meeting.

Five races will come off to-day at Jerome Park should the sun shine in the morning and no rain interfere. The first event will be the Ladies' Stakes, a race very similar to the English Oaks, as it is exclusively for three-year-old fillies. There will be seven starters for this race, comprising Mr. Belmont's chestnut fillie Polenta and Victoria, Brush & Parks' brown filly Experience Oaks, Clark & Grinstead's gray filly Nema, Chamberlain's brown filly Venetia, J. Hunt Reynolds' chestnut filly Elsie, and D. J. Crouse's chestnut filly Planet. Experience Oaks was the favorite at the American Jockey Club room on Tuesday night, the others selling for about equal amounts in the pools. Experience Oaks ran six times as a two-year-old, and won twice. She has grown into a finely proportioned race nag, and ought to run fast and stay the distance. Some of the others were also well tried in their two-year-old form. Mr. Belmont's Victoria ran four times very creditably, although beaten in each race. Nema ran once last year, winning the Flash Stakes at the Saratoga July meeting, beating Victoria, Malta and Mollie McIntyre. Reynolds' Elsie ran twice as a two-year-old, but was beaten in each race, and she has run this year at Lexington, showing fine form and fair speed. All the fillies that will start are well thought of, and a capital race may be anticipated. The distance is a mile and five-eighths.

The second race is the Jockey Club Handicap, which will have six or seven starters. These will be Colonel McDaniel's Tabman, or Abdel Koroe (probably both), T. H. Doswell's Wine Sap, W. W. Glenn's Quintard, Carroll & Coar's Ortolan, Jo Donahue's Alroy and Blundy's Tom Boston. McDaniel's entries are great favorites and may win, but they have a strong field against them.

The third race is called the Claiming Stakes, as the winner can be claimed for fifteen hundred dollars. This race will have eight starters, and it is considered a very doubtful affair by many, although Messrs. Hunter & Traver's Alarm sold in the pools for three times as much as any of the other horses. He won a very good race last Saturday at three-quarters of a mile, and he ought to be able to go half a mile further. If he can keep up the pace that carried him to victory on his last appearance he will win to-day.

The fourth race is another "claiming" race, which is another name for a selling race, with allowances for the price that is put upon the horses. There will be six starters, maybe seven, as Doswell makes two entries. The distance is a mile and three-quarters. The entries are Middy and Wine Sap, Doctor, Gayo, O'Donnell's Asteroid colt, Frank Swift and Flora McVior. It will be difficult to name the winner before the race is over; but we think that Middy's chances are the best of the lot.

## The Street Car Cushion Question and the Board of Health.

So deeply has the mania of reform taken possession of men's minds that even the slow and conservative class of beings who go to make up a Board of Health have been stirred up into something like activity. Unfortunately their new-found energy took a direction not likely to increase the pleasure or convenience of travel in our city; and though we are ready to give them credit for the very best intentions, our afterthoughts are calculated to interfere with that unruffled and equitable temper so necessary to the journalist. We have woe enough to complain of without any addition being made to the number. We find the road of life hard enough to travel even when we are supplied with cushions to break the violence of the jolts and jars to which we are hourly exposed. Henceforth we must look for no relief, and the rumbling of car wheels will become associated with thoughts akin to those which the wheel and rack suggested to the traveller in the Middle Ages. As we are called on to suffer in the cause of general health we suppose we must submit with the best grace possible, but as a last effort we would suggest the propriety of the Board of Health in some way modifying their decree so that we may be able to go home in peace without any fear of preliminary torture. We are strongly in favor of cleanliness, and

would be willing to make very great sacrifices to see such regulations adopted as would secure its enforcement; but we want the necessary and the agreeable to be combined so that the latter shall enter as much as possible into the arrangement.

Many months ago we advocated measures to secure propriety on the street cars; but we fear that in converting the Board of Health we have made them too violent and too radical. Resolving to make a sweeping change they issued a decree abolishing car cushions, but taking no means to insure a proper substitute which would secure ease as well as cleanliness. It is really too bad that reforms of this nature should be carried out at the expense of our comfort, and some provision ought to be made which would compel the companies to adopt a pleasanter kind of seat than the hard board system furnishes. The Commissioners ought not to indulge in jokes on such a large scale as to set all New York riding on rails. This is a kind of punishment which might now and then be inflicted on delinquent politicians with advantage, but as a health measure applied to a whole population it is rather radical. It appears to us that a compromise could be effected likely to give general satisfaction by the adoption of cane seats and rests. They would effectively meet the argument about the danger of infection, and would be cool and agreeable. If the Health Commissioners are really acting for the benefit of the people let some provision of this kind be inserted in the regulations; otherwise they will compel the citizens in self-defence to travel around with private cushions; and as it is evident the Commissioners of Health are not interested in upholstery there is no good reason why they should inflict this inconvenience on their fellow citizens.

## The Report of the Senate Investigating Committee on the Custom House Scandals.

The report of the Senate Committee of Investigation will probably fail to please the violent partisans on either side in the vexed question of Custom House fraud. From the first the biased character of the evidence made it difficult to form anything like a just judgment on the merits of the case. The charges that were made by those opposed to the present Custom House officials for the most part were not new. They had already been made against every party in turn. There can be no doubt that many abuses which require correction exist and have existed for many years. These have been constantly made the basis of charges like those the Investigating Committee have disposed of; for politicians out of office have always been the loudest in denouncing abuses which they are willing enough to profit by when opportunity offers. It may be well that it is so, as the public are considerably enlightened by the disputes.

After an evidently careful examination into all the charges made against the administration of Murphy, Leet & Co., the majority report that there is no sufficient justification for the serious accusations brought against these gentlemen. It is not claimed that no abuses exist; on the contrary, a recommendation, which is well worthy of attention, has been put forward, aiming at the radical improvement of the system. This is the only effective and statesmanlike way of dealing with the difficulty. It will serve no good purpose to tinker with the Custom House abuses; for as fast as they are patched up in one part they will break through in another. The evils from which the commercial interests of New York suffer are inherent in the present system, and can only be effectively dealt with by uprooting it. We would wish to see this question approached by our legislators without reference to the exigencies of party. The report of the Investigating Committee, in order to inspire complete confidence, should be followed by action in the direction recommended; otherwise it will not fail to be cried down as a mere whitewashing operation. It is desirable that the friends of the administration should not lay themselves open to suspicion of connivance with fraud, and they can best prove their concurrence in the finding of the committee by carrying out the recommendations of reform made in the report.

The abolition of the moiety system, which at present acts as a premium on corruption and neglect of duty, will meet the approbation of the public. It is, at best, a bungling way of defeating fraudulent entry, and tends more to demoralize the officials than to deter dishonest merchants. It ought, therefore, to be done away with as soon as possible. The best guarantee for the proper performance of duty on the part of Custom House officers in future would be furnished by appointing men properly qualified, and making them understand that as long as they discharge efficiently their duties they will be allowed to retain their positions. We are rapidly tending toward a reform of this nature in the civil service, and would like very much to see the thin end of the wedge driven into the chinks of the New York Custom House.

## The Strikers and Their First Check.

The eight-hour movement which has attained such unexpected and sweeping success up to the present seems in some instances to have been brought to a standstill in its impingement against that class of capital which has a copious reserve of money behind it and a dull sense before it. This is scarcely otherwise than could be expected. In the first rush, which captured the building trades for the movement, the toilers had a foe in straitened circumstances, to whom inaction in the face of time-contracts would bring enormous losses. As the movement spread it was seen that the force of the great *coup de main* had forced a capitulation from numerous trades, all more or less bound up in a busy season, and whose bosses were not individually strong enough monetarily to resist the demands of labor. With these strongholds captured there yet remained others, the most formidable of all, because they represent the great aggregations of capital which, in the sliphed phrase of the day, are called monopolies. With any of these, where the so-called monopoly is merely a powerful manufacturing corporation, used to meeting the exigencies of the market, the toilers have a long and tedious struggle before them. Many of them, indeed, represent instances where a whole interest is combined to direct and control the market down to a well-gauged limit to the production, so as to keep up prices and make profits enro

and regular. These approach more nearly to the true definition of monopolies; for some of them, with a shoaf of patent rights in their safes, can forbid a single additional shop to be opened without their high permission, and then only at a ruinous royalty. Such may be said to be the sewing machine manufacture, and the difficulty of the workmen to force a surrender will be appreciated. Although the pianoforte manufacturers, through bitter professional rivalries, are not in the same condition to resist, many of them are individually strong enough to hold out for a length of time, and believe that they can starve or tire the workmen into coming back at what prices they offer. The eight-hour movement, it will thus be seen, has met its first check, and there is no doubt that it will require all the nerve, coolness, patience and resources of the toilers to combat the difficulty if they hope to succeed. One fiery idiot has already rushed into print, proclaiming his readiness to set factories ablaze rather than fall—a pronouncement which should induce his flying ejection from every workmen's meeting he attempts to enter. The readiness with which such Jacobin jacobins undertake to speak for the men they misrepresent should warn all peaceably disposed citizens against them. The demonstration made at Steinway's piano factory yesterday morning is one to be reprobated. The strikers must remember, in spite of the irritation caused, that the men who accepted the rates of the piano man have law and the right of the citizen on their side, even if in the minds of the strikers their course is regarded as cowardly. The moral force of the labor movement is its only legitimate force, and unless the unions and organizations graft this fact upon their minds the sympathy extended to them by the independent press and the public will be speedily withdrawn. Before this first stone wall which meets them they must never forget that they are on trial before the community, which will condemn a tyranny of labor as readily, perhaps more readily, than a tyranny of capital.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge Levi Woodbury, of Massachusetts, is at the New York Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Mayor J. C. Haines, of Chicago, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Captain Frank Stanwood, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Hoffman House.

General E. W. Stone, of Boston, is stopping at the Astor House.

Colonel E. J. Loomis, Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Adjutant General James Cunningham, of Massachusetts, is among yesterday's arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General H. S. Lansing, of Buffalo, has arrived at the Hoffman House.

Congressman W. C. Smith, of Vermont, is sojourning at the Brevoort House.

Colonel D. E. Huger, of Mobile, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General A. L. Pearson, of Pittsburg, and Judge Charles J. Folger, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Bishop Titcomb, of Brooklyn, yesterday sailed for Europe. He will remain abroad but a short time, the main object of his visit being to accompany home his family, who have been making an extensive tour of the Old World.

The ability of Professor A. Sayre, of this city, and his services toward the advancement of the medical sciences, are held in high repute by the King of Sweden and Norway. That ruler has just conferred upon the Professor an appointment to knighthood in the Royal Order of the Wasa.

Chief Justice Shea, of the Marine Court, is a passenger by the steamer Nevada, that sailed for Europe yesterday. He goes to recover the strength he has sacrificed by severe toil during the winter and spring in a court room lacking almost everything inducing comfort. He is accompanied by his family. Crowds of friends, among whom were his associates on the bench, Judges Gross, Spaulding and Joachim, bade farewell to the Chief Justice at the steamer, and when she started their *bon voyage* and wishes for the return of Justice Shea in health followed her.

Admiral Melancthon Smith, who was on Saturday last relieved by Admiral Rowan from the charge of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has gone to his new post of Governor of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia. Admiral Smith, while in command at Brooklyn, did his manifold duties in an apt manner, and no better illustration of that fact can be pointed out than the conduct of the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis.

## THE ENGLISH OPERA.

In defiance of the unfavorable weather quite a large audience assembled last night at the little theatre in Twenty-third street to listen to Wallace's charming opera, "Maritana." We might argue from the large attendance that English, or more correctly, Irish, opera, has a much larger class of admirers than might be judged from the infrequency of the presentation of the works of such composers as Balfe and Wallace. It is a pity that the influence of fashion is stronger than the attraction of merit; but then people are naturally desirous of witnessing or listening to what they don't understand, imagining that they are thereby improved. The delightful quality of the music of Balfe and Wallace ought to obtain for it more recognition than is given to it. Full of melody, and with the tinge of melancholy so characteristic of all Irish music, it appeals to the sympathies of the masses with more force and directness than the more florid and pretentious compositions of Italy or the grander and more imposing music of Germany. This was visible in the enthusiasm which was awakened in the audience last night. Miss Emma Howson in the rôle of Maritana quite justified the good opinion which was formed of her in the "Bohemian Girl." Mrs. Zella Seguin as Lazzarillo displayed finished vocalization and received several times the well-merited applause of the audience. The Don Cesar de Bazan of Mr. Brookhouse Bowler was a great improvement on his first night's performance, and left little to be desired. Mr. Henry Drayton sang in the rôle of Don José, in a manner to give entire satisfaction, and, as is usually the case, this artist exhibited much dramatic power in the rendering of his rôle. The other characters were filled with fair ability, and, altogether, the entertainment was calculated to give pleasure. On Friday and Saturday nights "Fra Diavolo" will be presented. Saturday matinee will be devoted to the "Bohemian Girl."

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT.  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 6—1 A. M.

Falling barometer, southeasterly winds veering to southwesterly, cloudy and threatening weather, with areas of rain prevail on Thursday north of the Ohio river, and extend eastward over the northern portion of the Middle States; clearing and partially cloudy weather over the East and Middle Atlantic States; clear weather continue very generally over the South Atlantic and Gulf States with light winds. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald Building—

1871.	1872.
3 A. M. .... 75	3 P. M. .... 90
6 A. M. .... 74	6 P. M. .... 83
9 A. M. .... 75	9 P. M. .... 85
12 M. .... 85	12 P. M. .... 72

Average temperature yesterday, ..... 80°  
Average temperature for corresponding date last year, .....